

EXHIBIT 23

Westlaw.

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HBriefs and Other Related Documents

U.S. v. Dentsply Intern., Inc. C.A.3 (Del.), 2005.

United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit.

UNITED STATES of America, Appellant

v.

DENTSPLY INTERNATIONAL, INC.

No. 03-4097.

Argued Sept. 21, 2004.

Feb. 24, 2005

Background: Government sued dominant manufacturer of prefabricated artificial teeth used in dentures and other restorative appliances, claiming that practice of dropping dealers which took on competitors' products violated Sherman and Clayton Acts. Following denial of manufacturer's summary judgment motion, 2001 WL 624807, case proceeded to trial. The United States District Court for the District of Delaware, Sue L. Robinson, Chief Judge, 277 F.Supp.2d 387, entered judgment for manufacturer. Government appealed.

Holdings: The Court of Appeals, Weis, Circuit Judge, held that:

(1) in analyzing monopoly power, relevant market was total sales of prefabricated artificial teeth in United States both to laboratories and to dental dealers;

(2) defendant's share of market was more than adequate to establish prima facie case of power to exclude;

(3) district court clearly erred in concluding that manufacturer did not have monopoly power to exclude competitors from the ultimate consumer;

(4) manufacturer's suspect pricing, including reputation for aggressive price increases and failure to reduce its prices when competitors elected not to follow, supported finding of existence of market power;

(5) manufacturer's exclusionary policies, particularly criterion prohibiting its authorized dealers from adding further tooth lines to their product offering, had anticompetitive effect;

(6) manufacturer's alleged business justification for exclusionary practices was pretextual and did not excuse them; and

(7) finding of no liability under stricter standards of § 3 of Clayton Act did not preclude application of evidence of exclusive dealing to support claim under § 2 of Sherman Act.

Reversed and remanded.

West Headnotes

[1] Federal Courts 170B ⚡776170B Federal Courts170BVIII Courts of Appeals170BVIII(K) Scope, Standards, and Extent170BVIII(K)1 In General170Bk776 k. Trial De Novo. Most CitedCases**Federal Courts 170B ⚡850.1**170B Federal Courts170BVIII Courts of Appeals170BVIII(K) Scope, Standards, and Extent170BVIII(K)5 Questions of Fact, Verdicts andFindings170Bk850 Clearly Erroneous Findings ofCourt or Jury in General170Bk850.1 k. In General. Most CitedCases

Court of Appeals exercises de novo review over District Court's conclusions of law, but will not disturb its findings of fact unless they are clearly erroneous.

[2] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡62029T Antitrust and Trade Regulation29TVII Monopolization29TVII(A) In General29Tk619 Elements in General29Tk620 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡71329T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

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29TVIII Attempts to Monopolize29TVIII(A) In General29Tk712 Elements in General29Tk713 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

Violation of Sherman Act section prohibiting monopolization or attempted monopolization consists of two elements, (1) possession of monopoly power and (2) maintenance of that power as distinguished from growth or development as consequence of superior product, business acumen, or historic accident. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[3] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ☞65029T Antitrust and Trade Regulation29TVII Monopolization29TVII(D) Illegal Restraints or Other Misconduct29Tk650 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ☞71329T Antitrust and Trade Regulation29TVIII Attempts to Monopolize29TVIII(A) In General29Tk712 Elements in General29Tk713 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

To run afoul of Sherman Act section prohibiting monopolization or attempted monopolization, defendant must be guilty of illegal conduct to foreclose competition, gain competitive advantage, or to destroy competitor. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[4] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ☞65929T Antitrust and Trade Regulation29TVII Monopolization29TVII(D) Illegal Restraints or Other Misconduct29Tk657 Refusals to Deal

29Tk659 k. Exclusive Dealing Arrangements/Agreements/Distributorships. Most Cited Cases
(Formerly 265k17(2.3))

Although not illegal in themselves, exclusive dealing arrangements can be improper means of maintaining monopoly, though prerequisite for such a violation is finding that monopoly power exists, and exclusionary conduct must have anticompetitive effect. Sherman Act, § 2, as

amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2**[5] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ☞641**29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation29TVII Monopolization29TVII(C) Market Power; Market Share29Tk641 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ☞65629T Antitrust and Trade Regulation29TVII Monopolization29TVII(D) Illegal Restraints or Other Misconduct29Tk656 k. Predatory Conduct. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

Unlawful maintenance of monopoly is demonstrated by proof that defendant has engaged in anticompetitive conduct that reasonably appears to be significant contribution to maintaining monopoly power; predatory or exclusionary practices in themselves are not sufficient, and there must be proof that competition, not merely competitors, has been harmed. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[6] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ☞64129T Antitrust and Trade Regulation29TVII Monopolization29TVII(C) Market Power; Market Share29Tk641 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

Concept of monopoly is distinct from "monopoly power," which has been defined as ability to control prices or exclude competition; because such evidence is only rarely available, courts more typically examine market structure in search of circumstantial evidence of monopoly power. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[7] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ☞64129T Antitrust and Trade Regulation29TVII Monopolization29TVII(C) Market Power; Market Share29Tk641 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

Existence of "monopoly power" may be inferred from

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predominant share of market, and size of that portion is primary factor in determining whether power exists. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[8] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡641

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TVII Monopolization

29TVII(C) Market Power; Market Share

29Tk641 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

Less than predominant share of market, combined with other relevant factors, may suffice to demonstrate "monopoly power" and absent other pertinent factors share significantly larger than 55% is required to establish prima facie market power; other germane factors include size and strength of competing firms, freedom of entry, pricing trends and practices in industry, ability of consumers to substitute comparable goods, and consumer demand. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[9] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡689

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TVII Monopolization

29TVII(E) Particular Industries or Businesses

29Tk689 k. Medical Supplies and Pharmaceuticals. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

In analyzing monopoly power of dominant manufacturer of prefabricated artificial teeth, relevant market was total sales of prefabricated artificial teeth in United States both to laboratories and to dental dealers. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[10] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡689

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TVII Monopolization

29TVII(E) Particular Industries or Businesses

29Tk689 k. Medical Supplies and Pharmaceuticals. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(2), 265k12(1.3))

Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡977(3)

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TXVII Antitrust Actions, Proceedings, and Enforcement

29TXVII(B) Actions

29Tk973 Evidence

29Tk977 Weight and Sufficiency

29Tk977(3) k. Monopolization or Attempt to Monopolize. Most Cited Cases
(Formerly 265k12(2))

In industry consisting of twelve to thirteen manufacturers, artificial tooth manufacturer's share of relevant market was more than adequate to establish prima facie case of power to exclude; manufacturer enjoyed 75-80% market share on revenue basis, 67% on unit basis and was about 15 times larger than its closest competitor, and manufacturer also held its dominant share for more than ten years and has fought aggressively to maintain that imbalance. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[11] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡689

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TVII Monopolization

29TVII(E) Particular Industries or Businesses

29Tk689 k. Medical Supplies and Pharmaceuticals. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(2), 265k12(1.3))

District court clearly erred in concluding that, despite having dominant share of relevant U.S. market, manufacturer of prefabricated artificial teeth did not have power to exclude competitors from marketing their products directly to dental laboratories, the ultimate consumers, and that failure of manufacturer's two main rivals to obtain significant market shares resulted from their own business decisions to concentrate on other product lines rather than implement active sales efforts for teeth; for considerable time manufacturer had, through use of dealer criterion, been able to exclude competitors from dealers' network, a narrow but heavily traveled channel to the dental laboratories. Sherman Act, § 2, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[12] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡884

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TX Antitrust and Prices

29TX(G) Particular Industries or Businesses

29Tk884 k. Medical Supplies and Pharmaceuticals. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k17(1.10))

Prefabricated artificial tooth manufacturer's suspect pricing supported finding of market power for purposes of

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monopolization claim; manufacturer had reputation for aggressive price increases, experts for both parties testified that prices would fall and manufacturer's market share would diminish should manufacturer abolish criterion prohibiting its authorized dealers from adding further tooth lines to their product offering, and while manufacturer's prices fell between those of two competitors' premium tooth lines, it did not reduce its prices when competitors elected not to follow its increases. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[13] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡558

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TVI Antitrust Regulation in General

29TVI(C) Market Power; Market Share

29Tk555 Relevant Market

29Tk558 k. Geographic Market. Most Cited

Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

Even if monopoly power has been acquired or maintained through improper means, fact that power has not been used to extract monopoly price provides no succor to monopolist. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[14] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡650

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TVII Monopolization

29TVII(D) Illegal Restraints or Other Misconduct

29Tk650 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡713

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TVIII Attempts to Monopolize

29TVIII(A) In General

29Tk712 Elements in General

29Tk713 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

Under section of Sherman Act prohibiting monopolization or attempted monopolization, it is not necessary that all competition be removed from market; test is not total foreclosure, but whether challenged practices bar substantial number of rivals or severely restrict market's ambit. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[15] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡689

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TVII Monopolization

29TVII(E) Particular Industries or Businesses

29Tk689 k. Medical Supplies and Pharmaceuticals. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(2), 265k12(1.3))

Prefabricated artificial tooth manufacturer's exclusionary policies, particularly criterion prohibiting its authorized dealers from adding further tooth lines to their product offering, had anticompetitive effect, even though dental laboratories were ultimate consumers; for great number of those labs, dealer was preferred source for artificial teeth, selling direct to labs was not "viable" method of distribution, and exclusionary criterion limited choices of products open to labs and created barriers to entry for competitors. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[16] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡908

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TXI Antitrust Exemptions and Defenses

29Tk907 Defenses

29Tk908 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(1.3))

Even if company exerts monopoly power, it may defend its practices by establishing business justification. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[17] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡689

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TVII Monopolization

29TVII(E) Particular Industries or Businesses

29Tk689 k. Medical Supplies and Pharmaceuticals. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k12(2), 265k12(1.3))

Prefabricated artificial tooth manufacturer's alleged business justification for its exclusionary practices was pretextual and did not excuse them, for purposes of monopolization claim. Sherman Act, § 2, as amended, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2.

[18] Antitrust and Trade Regulation 29T ⚡884

29T Antitrust and Trade Regulation

29TX Antitrust and Prices

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29TX(G) Particular Industries or Businesses29Tk884 k. Medical Supplies and Pharmaceuticals. Most Cited Cases

(Formerly 265k17(1.10))

Finding of no liability on part of artificial tooth manufacturer under stricter standards of § 3 of Clayton Act did not preclude application of evidence of exclusive dealing to support claim under § 2 of Sherman Act. Sherman Act, § 2, 15 U.S.C.A. § 2; Clayton Act, § 3, 15 U.S.C.A. § 14

[19] Federal Civil Procedure 170A ⚡ 2571170A Federal Civil Procedure170AXVII Judgment170AXVII(D) On Trial of Issues170Ak2571 k In General. Most Cited Cases

Different theories may be presented to establish cause of action, and court's refusal to accept one theory rather than another neither undermines claim as whole, nor judgment applying one of the theories.

*184 R. Hewitt Pate, Assistant Attorney General, Makan Delrahim, J. Bruce McDonald, Deputy Assistant Attorneys General, Adam D. Hirsh, (Argued), Robert B. Nicholson, Mark J. Botti, Jon B. Jacobs, Attorneys, U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, Washington, for Appellant United States of America.

Margaret M. Zwislner, (Argued), Richard A. Ripley, Kelly A. Clement, Eric J. McCarthy, Douglas S. Morrin, Howrey Simon Arnold & White, LLP, Washington, William D. Johnston, Christian D. Wright, Young, Conaway, Stargatt & Taylor, Wilmington, Brian M. Addison, Dentsply International, Inc., York, for Appellee Dentsply International, Inc., of counsel.

Before MCKEE, ROSENN and WEIS, Circuit Judges.

OPINION

WEIS, Circuit Judge

In this antitrust case we conclude that an exclusivity policy imposed by a manufacturer on its dealers violates Section 2 of the Sherman Act. We come to that position because of the nature of the relevant market and the established effectiveness of the restraint despite the lack of long term contracts between the manufacturer and its dealers. Accordingly, we will reverse the judgment of the District Court in favor of the defendant and remand with directions to grant the Government's request for injunctive

relief.

The Government alleged that Defendant, Dentsply International, Inc., acted unlawfully to maintain a monopoly in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2; entered into illegal restrictive dealing agreements prohibited by Section 3 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 14; and used unlawful agreements in restraint of interstate trade in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1. After a bench trial, the District Court denied the injunctive relief sought by the Government and entered judgment for defendant.

In its comprehensive opinion, the District Court found the following facts. Dentsply International, Inc. is a Delaware Corporation with its principal place of business in York Pennsylvania. It manufactures artificial teeth for use in dentures and other restorative appliances and sells them to dental products dealers. The dealers, in turn, supply the teeth and various other materials to dental laboratories, which fabricate dentures for sale to dentists.

The relevant market is the sale of prefabricated artificial teeth in the United States.

Because of advances in dental medicine, artificial tooth manufacturing is marked by a low or no-growth potential. Dentsply has long dominated the industry consisting of 12-13 manufacturers and enjoys a 75%-80% market share on a revenue basis, 67% on a unit basis, and is about 15 times larger than its next closest competitor. The other significant manufacturers and their market shares are:

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Ivoclar	5%
Vivadent, Inc.	
Vita Zahn- fabrik	3%
* Myerson LLC	3%
* American Tooth In- dustries	2%
* Universal Dental Company	1%-2%
Heraeus Kulzer GmbH	1%
Davis, Schottlande r & Davis, Ltd.	<1%

FN* These companies sell directly to dental laboratories as well as to dealers.

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Dealers sell to dental laboratories a full range of metals, porcelains, acrylics, waxes, and other materials required to fabricate fixed or removal restorations. Dealers*185 maintain large inventories of artificial teeth and carry thousands of products, other than teeth, made by hundreds of different manufacturers. Dentsply supplies \$400 million of products other than teeth to its network of 23 dealers.

There are hundreds of dealers who compete on the basis of price and service among themselves, as well as with manufacturers who sell directly to laboratories. The dealer field has experienced significant consolidation with several large national and regional firms emerging.

For more than fifteen years, Dentsply has operated under a policy that discouraged its dealers from adding competitors' teeth to their lines of products. In 1993, Dentsply adopted "Dealer Criterion 6." It provides that in order to effectively promote Dentsply-York products, authorized dealers "may not add further tooth lines to their product offering." Dentsply operates on a purchase order basis with its distributors and, therefore, the relationship is essentially terminable at will. Dealer Criterion 6 was enforced against dealers with the exception of those who had carried competing products before 1993 and were "grandfathered" for sales of those products. Dentsply rebuffed attempts by those particular distributors to expand their lines of competing products beyond the grandfathered ones.

Dentsply's five top dealers sell competing grandfathered brands of teeth. In 2001, their share of Dentsply's overall sales were

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Zahn	39%
Patterson	28%
Darby	8%
Benco	4%
DLDS	<4%
TOTAL.....	83%

16,000 dental laboratories fabricate restorations and a subset of 7,000 provide dentures. The laboratories compete with each other on the basis of price and service. Patients and dentists value fast service, particularly in the case of lost or damaged dentures. When laboratories' inventories cannot supply the necessary teeth, dealers may fill orders for walk-ins or use over-night express mail as does Dentsply, which dropped-shipped some 60% of orders from dealers.

Dealers have been dissatisfied with Dealer Criterion 6, but, at least in the recent past, none of them have given up the popular Dentsply teeth to take on a competitive line. Dentsply at one time considered selling directly to the laboratories, but abandoned the concept because of fear that dealers would retaliate by refusing to buy its other dental products.

In the 1990's Dentsply implemented aggressive sales campaigns, including efforts to promote its teeth in dental schools, providing rebates for laboratories' increased usage, and deploying a sales force dedicated to teeth, rather than the entire product mix. Its chief competitors did not as actively promote their products. Foreign manufacturers were slow to alter their designs to cope with American preferences, and, in at least one instance, pursued sales of porcelain products rather than plastic teeth.

Dentsply has had a reputation for aggressive price increases in the market and has created a high price umbrella. Its artificial tooth business is characterized as a "cash cow" whose profits are diverted to other operations of the company. A report in 1996 stated its profits from teeth since 1990 had increased 32% from \$16.8 million to \$22.2 million.

The District Court found that Dentsply's business justification for Dealer Criterion 6 was pretextual and designed expressly to exclude its rivals from access to dealers. The Court however concluded that other dealers were available and direct sales to 186 laboratories was a viable method of doing business. Moreover, it concluded that Dentsply had not created a market with supra competitive pricing, dealers were free to leave the network at any time, and the Government failed to prove that Dentsply's

actions "have been or could be successful in preventing 'new or potential competitors from gaining a foothold in the market.'" United States v. Dentsply Int'l, Inc., 277 F.Supp.2d 387, 453 (D.Del.2003) (quoting LePage's, Inc. v. 3M, 324 F.3d 141, 159 (3d Cir.2003)). Accordingly, the Court concluded that the Government had failed to establish violations of Section 3 of the Clayton Act and Sections 1 or 2 of the Sherman Act.

The Government appealed, contending that a monopolist that prevents rivals from distributing through established dealers has maintained its monopoly by acting with predatory intent and violates Section 2. Additionally, the Government asserts that the maintenance of a 75%-80% market share, establishment of a price umbrella, repeated aggressive price increases and exclusion of competitors from a major source of distribution, show that Dentsply possesses monopoly power, despite the fact that rivals are not entirely excluded from the market and some of their prices are higher. The Government did not appeal the rulings under Section 1 of the Sherman Act or Section 3 of the Clayton Act.

Dentsply argues that rivals had obtained a share of the relevant market, that there are no artificially high prices and that competitors have access to all laboratories through existing or readily convertible systems. In addition, Dentsply asserts that its success is due to its leadership in promotion and marketing and not the imposition of Dealer Criterion 6.

I. STANDARD OF REVIEW

[1] We exercise *de novo* review over the District Court's conclusions of law. See Allen-Myland, Inc. v. IBM Corp., 33 F.3d 194, 201 (3d Cir.1994). See also United States v. Microsoft, 253 F.3d 34, 50 (D.C.Cir.2001). However, we will not disturb its findings of fact unless they are clearly erroneous. See SmithKline Corp. v. Eli Lilly and Co., 575 F.2d 1056, 1062 (3d Cir.1978).

II. APPLICABLE LEGAL PRINCIPLES

Section 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2, provides that "[e]very person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person ... to monopolize any part of the trade" is guilty of an

offense and subject to penalties. In addition, the Government may seek injunctive relief. 15 U.S.C. § 4

[2] A violation of Section 2 consists of two elements: (1) possession of monopoly power and (2) "... maintenance of that power as distinguished from growth or development as a consequence of a superior product, business acumen, or historic accident." Eastman Kodak Co. v. Image Technical Servs., Inc., 504 U.S. 451, 480, 112 S.Ct. 2072, 119 L.Ed.2d 265 (1992) (citing United States v. Grinnell Corp., 384 U.S. 563, 571, 86 S.Ct. 1698, 16 L.Ed.2d 778 (1966)). "Monopoly power under § 2 requires ... something greater than market power under § 1." Eastman Kodak Co., 504 U.S. at 481, 112 S.Ct. 2072.

[3] To run afoul of Section 2, a defendant must be guilty of illegal conduct "to foreclose competition, gain a competitive advantage, or to destroy a competitor." *Id.* at 482-83, 112 S.Ct. 2072 (quoting United States v. Griffith, 334 U.S. 100, 107, 68 S.Ct. 941, 92 L.Ed. 1236 (1948)). See generally *187 Lorain Journal Co. v. United States, 342 U.S. 143, 72 S.Ct. 181, 96 L.Ed. 162 (1951). Behavior that otherwise might comply with antitrust law may be impermissibly exclusionary when practiced by a monopolist. As we said in LePage's, Inc. v. 3M, 324 F.3d 141, 151-52 (3d Cir.2003), "a monopolist is not free to take certain actions that a company in a competitive (or even oligopolistic) market may take, because there is no market constraint on a monopolist's behavior." 3 Areeda & Turner, *Antitrust Law* ¶ 813, at 300-02 (1978).

[4] Although not illegal in themselves, exclusive dealing arrangements can be an improper means of maintaining a monopoly. United States v. Grinnell Corp., 384 U.S. 563, 86 S.Ct. 1698, 16 L.Ed.2d 778 (1966); LePage's, 324 F.3d at 157. A prerequisite for such a violation is a finding that monopoly power exists. See, e.g., LePage's, 324 F.3d at 146. In addition, the exclusionary conduct must have an anti-competitive effect. See *id.* at 152, 159-63. If those elements are established, the monopolist still retains a defense of business justification. See *id.* at 152.

[5] Unlawful maintenance of a monopoly is demonstrated by proof that a defendant has engaged in anti-competitive conduct that reasonably appears to be a significant contribution to maintaining monopoly power. United States v. Microsoft, 253 F.3d 34, 79 (D.C.Cir.2001); 3 Phillip E. Areeda & Herbert Hovenkamp, *Antitrust Law*, ¶ 651c at

78 (1996). Predatory or exclusionary practices in themselves are not sufficient. There must be proof that competition, not merely competitors, has been harmed. LePage's, 324 F.3d at 162.

III. MONOPOLY POWER

[6][7] The concept of monopoly is distinct from monopoly power, which has been defined as the ability "to control prices or exclude competition." Grinnell, 384 U.S. at 571, 86 S.Ct. 1698; see also United States v. E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., 351 U.S. 377, 76 S.Ct. 994, 100 L.Ed. 1264 (1956). However, because such evidence is "only rarely available, courts more typically examine market structure in search of circumstantial evidence of monopoly power." Microsoft, 253 F.3d at 51. Thus, the existence of monopoly power may be inferred from a predominant share of the market, Grinnell, 384 U.S. at 571, 86 S.Ct. 1698, and the size of that portion is a primary factor in determining whether power exists. Pennsylvania Dental Ass'n v. Med. Serv. Ass'n of Pa., 745 F.2d 248, 260 (3d Cir.1984).

[8] A less than predominant share of the market combined with other relevant factors may suffice to demonstrate monopoly power. Fineman v. Armstrong World Indus., 980 F.2d 171, 201 (3d Cir.1992). Absent other pertinent factors, a share significantly larger than 55% has been required to establish prima facie market power. *Id.* at 201. Other germane factors include the size and strength of competing firms, freedom of entry, pricing trends and practices in the industry, ability of consumers to substitute comparable goods, and consumer demand. See Tampa Elec. Co. v. Nashville Coal Co., 365 U.S. 320, 81 S.Ct. 623, 5 L.Ed.2d 580 (1961); Barr Labs. v. Abbott Labs., 978 F.2d 98 (3d Cir.1992); Weiss v. York Hosp., 745 F.2d 786, 827 n. 72 (3d Cir.1984).

A The Relevant Market

[9] Defining the relevant market is an important part of the analysis. The District Court found the market to be "the sale of prefabricated artificial teeth in the United States." United States v. Dentsply Int'l Inc., 277 F.Supp.2d 387, 396 (D.Del.2003). Further, the Court found that "[t]he manufacturers participating in the United *188 States artificial tooth market historically have distributed their teeth into the market in one of three

ways: (1) directly to dental labs; (2) through dental dealers; or (3) through a hybrid system combining manufacturer direct sales and dental dealers." Finding of Fact 13 FN1 The Court also found that the "labs are the relevant consumers for prefabricated artificial teeth." FF61.

FN1. The District Court's Findings of Fact will be referred to as "FF" hereafter.

There is no dispute that the laboratories are the ultimate consumers because they buy the teeth at the point in the process where they are incorporated into another product. Dentsply points out that its representatives concentrate their efforts at the laboratories as well as at dental schools and dentists. See Dentsply Int'l Inc., 277 F.Supp.2d at 429-34.

During oral argument, Dentsply's counsel said, "the dealers are not the market ... [t]he market is the dental labs that consume the product." Transcript of Oral Argument at 47. Emphasizing the importance of end users, Dentsply argues that the District Court understood the relevant market to be the sales of artificial teeth to dental laboratories in the United States. Although the Court used the word "market" in a number of differing contexts, the findings demonstrate that the relevant market is not as narrow as Dentsply would have it. In FF238, the Court said that Dentsply "has had a persistently high market share between 75% and 80% on a revenue basis, in the artificial tooth market." Dentsply sells only to dealers and the narrow definition of market that it urges upon us would be completely inconsistent with that finding of the District Court.

The Court went on to find that Ivoclar "has the second-highest share of the market, at approximately 5%." FF239. Ivoclar sells directly to the laboratories. Therefore, these two findings establish that the relevant market in this case includes sales to dealers and direct sales to the laboratories. Other findings on Dentsply's "market share" are consistent with this understanding. FF240-243.

These findings are persuasive that the District Court understood, as do we, the relevant market to be the total sales of artificial teeth to the laboratories and the dealers combined.

Dentsply's apparent belief that a relevant market cannot include sales both to the final consumer and a middleman

is refuted in the closely analogous case of Allen-Myland, Inc. v. IBM Corp., 33 F.3d 194 (3d Cir.1994). In that case, IBM sold mainframe computers directly to the ultimate consumers and also sold to companies that leased computers to ultimate users. We concluded that the relevant market encompassed the sales directly to consumers as well as those to leasing companies. "... to the extent that leasing companies deal in used, non-IBM mainframes that have not already been counted in the sales market, these machines belong in the relevant market for large-scale mainframe computers." *Id.* at 203.

To resolve any doubt, therefore, we hold that the relevant market here is the sale of artificial teeth in the United States both to laboratories and to the dental dealers.

B Power to Exclude

[10] Dentsply's share of the market is more than adequate to establish a prima facie case of power. In addition, Dentsply has held its dominant share for more than ten years and has fought aggressively to maintain that imbalance. One court has commented that, "[i]n evaluating monopoly power, it is not market share that counts, *189 but the ability to *maintain* market share." United States v. Syufy Enters., 903 F.2d 659, 665-66 (9th Cir 1990).

[11] The District Court found that it could infer monopoly power because of the predominant market share, but despite that factor, concluded that Dentsply's tactics did not preclude competition from marketing their products directly to the dental laboratories. "Dentsply does not have the power to exclude competitors from the ultimate consumer." United States v. Dentsply Int'l, Inc., 277 F.Supp.2d 387, 452 (D.Del.2003).

Moreover, the Court determined that failure of Dentsply's two main rivals, Vident and Ivoclar, to obtain significant market shares resulted from their own business decisions to concentrate on other product lines, rather than implement active sales efforts for teeth.

The District Court's evaluation of Ivoclar and Vident business practices as a cause of their failure to secure more of the market is not persuasive. The reality is that over a period of years, because of Dentsply's domination of dealers, direct sales have not been a practical alternative for most manufacturers. It has not been so much the competitors' less than enthusiastic efforts at competition that pro-

duced paltry results, as it is the blocking of access to the key dealers. This is the part of the real market that is denied to the rivals.

The apparent lack of aggressiveness by competitors is not a matter of apathy, but a reflection of the effectiveness of Dentsply's exclusionary policy. Although its rivals could theoretically convince a dealer to buy their products and drop Dentsply's line, that has not occurred. In *United States v. Visa U.S.A.*, 344 F.3d at 229, 240 (2d Cir.2003), the Court of Appeals held that similar evidence indicated that defendants had excluded their rivals from the marketplace and thus demonstrated monopoly power.

The Supreme Court on more than one occasion has emphasized that economic realities rather than a formalistic approach must govern review of antitrust activity. "Legal presumptions that rest on formalistic distinctions rather than actual market realities are generally disfavored in antitrust law ... in determining the existence of market power ... this Court has examined closely the economic reality of the market at issue." *Eastman Kodak Co. v. Image Technical Servs., Inc.*, 504 U.S. 451, 466-67, 112 S.Ct. 2072, 119 L.Ed.2d 265 (1992). "If we look at substance rather than form, there is little room for debate." *United States v. Sealy, Inc.*, 388 U.S. 350, 352, 87 S.Ct. 1847, 18 L.Ed.2d 1238 (1967). We echoed that standard in *Weiss v. York Hosp.*, 745 F.2d 786, 815 (3d Cir.1984). "Antitrust policy requires the courts to seek the economic substance of an arrangement, not merely its form." *Id*

The realities of the artificial tooth market were candidly expressed by two former managerial employees of Dentsply when they explained their rules of engagement. One testified that Dealer Criterion 6 was designed to "block competitive distribution points." He continued, "Do not allow competition to achieve footholds in dealers; tie up dealers; do not 'free up' key players."

Another former manager said:

You don't want your competition with your distributors, you don't want to give the distributors an opportunity to sell a competitive product. And you don't want to give your end user, the customer, meaning a laboratory and/or a dentist, a choice. He has to buy Dentsply teeth. That's the only thing that's available. The only place you can get it is through the distributor and the only one *190 that the distributor is selling is Dentsply teeth. That's your object-

ive.

These are clear expressions of a plan to maintain monopolistic power.

The District Court detailed some ten separate incidents in which Dentsply required agreement by new as well as long-standing dealers not to handle competitors' teeth. For example, when the DLDS firm considered adding two other tooth lines because of customers' demand, Dentsply threatened to sever access not only to its teeth, but to other dental products as well. DLDS yielded to that pressure. The termination of Trinity Dental, which had previously sold Dentsply products other than teeth, was a similar instance. When Trinity wanted to add teeth to its line for the first time and chose a competitor, Dentsply refused to supply other dental products.

Dentsply also pressured Atlanta Dental, Marcus Dental, Thompson Dental, Patterson Dental and Pearson Dental Supply when they carried or considered adding competitive lines. In another incident, Dentsply recognized DTS as a dealer so as to "fully eliminate the competitive threat that [DTS locations] pose by representing Vita and Ivoclar in three of four regions."

The evidence demonstrated conclusively that Dentsply had supremacy over the dealer network and it was at that crucial point in the distribution chain that monopoly power over the market for artificial teeth was established. The reality in this case is that the firm that ties up the key dealers rules the market.

In concluding that Dentsply lacked the power to exclude competitors from the laboratories, "the ultimate consumers," the District Court overlooked the point that the relevant market was the "sale" of artificial teeth to both dealers and laboratories. Although some sales were made by manufacturers to the laboratories, overwhelming numbers were made to dealers. Thus, the Court's scrutiny should have been applied not to the "ultimate consumers" who used the teeth, but to the "customers" who purchased the teeth, the relevant category which included dealers as well as laboratories. This mis-focus led the District Court into clear error.

The factual pattern here is quite similar to that in *LePage's, Inc. v. 3M*, 324 F.3d 141 (3d Cir.2003). There, a manufacturer of transparent tape locked up high volume

distribution channels by means of substantial discounts on a range of its other products. LePage's, 324 F.3d at 144, 160-62. We concluded that the use of exclusive dealing and bundled rebates to the detriment of the rival manufacturer violated Section 2. See LePage's, 324 F.3d at 159. Similarly, in Microsoft, the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit concluded that, through the use of exclusive contracts with key dealers, a manufacturer foreclosed competitors from a substantial percentage of the available opportunities for product distribution. See Microsoft, 253 F.3d at 70-71.

The evidence in this case demonstrates that for a considerable time, through the use of Dealer Criterion 6 Dentsply has been able to exclude competitors from the dealers' network, a narrow, but heavily traveled channel to the dental laboratories.

C Pricing

[12] An increase in pricing is another factor used in evaluating existence of market power. Although in this case the evidence of exclusion is stronger than that of Dentsply's control of prices, testimony about suspect pricing is also found in this record.

The District Court found that Dentsply had a reputation for aggressive price increases in the market. It is noteworthy that experts for both parties testified that *191 were Dealer Criterion 6 abolished, prices would fall. A former sales manager for Dentsply agreed that the company's share of the market would diminish should Dealer Criterion 6 no longer be in effect. In 1993, Dentsply's regional sales manager complained, "[w]e need to moderate our increases-twice a year for the last few years was not good." Large scale distributors observed that Dentsply's policy created a high price umbrella.

Although Dentsply's prices fall between those of Ivoclar and Vita's premium tooth lines, Dentsply did not reduce its prices when competitors elected not to follow its increases. Dentsply's profit margins have been growing over the years. The picture is one of a manufacturer that sets prices with little concern for its competitors, "something a firm without a monopoly would have been unable to do." Microsoft, 253 F.3d at 58. The results have been favorable to Dentsply, but of no benefit to consumers.

[13] Moreover, even "if monopoly power has been ac-

quired or maintained through improper means, the fact that the power has not been used to extract [a monopoly price] provides no succor to the monopolist." Microsoft, 253 F.3d at 57 (quoting Berkey Photo, Inc. v. Eastman Kodak Co., 603 F.2d 263, 274 (2d Cir.1979)). The record of long duration of the exclusionary tactics and anecdotal evidence of their efficacy make it clear that power existed and was used effectively. The District Court erred in concluding that Dentsply lacked market power.

IV. ANTI-COMPETITIVE EFFECTS

[14] Having demonstrated that Dentsply possessed market power, the Government must also establish the second element of a Section 2 claim, that the power was used "to foreclose competition." United States v. Griffith, 334 U.S. 100, 107, 68 S.Ct. 941, 92 L.Ed. 1236 (1948). Assessing anti-competitive effect is important in evaluating a challenge to a violation of Section 2. Under that Section of the Sherman Act, it is not necessary that all competition be removed from the market. The test is not total foreclosure, but whether the challenged practices bar a substantial number of rivals or severely restrict the market's ambit. LePage's, 324 F.3d at 159-60; Microsoft, 253 F.3d at 69.

A leading treatise explains,

A set of strategically planned exclusive dealing contracts may slow the rival's expansion by requiring it to develop alternative outlets for its products or rely at least temporarily on inferior or more expensive outlets. Consumer injury results from the delay that the dominant firm imposes on the smaller rival's growth. Herbert Hovenkamp, *Antitrust Law* ¶ 1802c, at 64 (2d ed.2002).

[15] By ensuring that the key dealers offer Dentsply teeth either as the only or dominant choice, Dealer Criterion 6 has a significant effect in preserving Dentsply's monopoly. It helps keep sales of competing teeth below the critical level necessary for any rival to pose a real threat to Dentsply's market share. As such, Dealer Criterion 6 is a solid pillar of harm to competition. See LePage's, 324 F.3d 141, 159 (3d Cir.2003) ("When a monopolist's actions are designed to prevent one or more new or potential competitors from gaining a foothold in the market by exclusionary, i.e. predatory, conduct, its success in that goal is not only injurious to the potential competitor but also to competition in general.").

A. Benefits of Dealers

Dentsply has always sold its teeth through dealers. Vita sells through Vident, its exclusive distributor and domestic *192 affiliate, but has a mere 3% of the market. Ivoclar had some relationship with dealers in the past, but its direct relationship with laboratories yields only a 5% share.

A number of factors are at work here. For a great number of dental laboratories, the dealer is the preferred source for artificial teeth. Although the District Court observed that "labs prefer to buy direct because of potential cost savings attributable to the elimination of the dealer middleman [,]" FF81, in fact, laboratories are driven by the realities of the marketplace to buy far more heavily from dealers than manufacturers. This may be largely attributed to the beneficial services, credit function, economies of scale and convenience that dealers provide to laboratories, benefits which are otherwise unavailable to them when they buy direct. FF71, 81, 84.

The record is replete with evidence of benefits provided by dealers. For example, they provide laboratories the benefit of "one stop-shopping" and extensive credit services. Because dealers typically carry the products of multiple manufacturers, a laboratory can order, with a single phone call to a dealer, products from multiple sources. Without dealers, in most instances laboratories would have to place individual calls to each manufacturer, expend the time, and pay multiple shipping charges to fill the same orders.

The dealer-provided reduction in transaction costs and time represents a substantial benefit, one that the District Court minimized when it characterized "one stop shopping" as merely the ability to order from a single manufacturer all the materials necessary for crown, bridge and denture construction. FF84. Although a laboratory can call a manufacturer directly and purchase any product made by it, FF84, the laboratory is unable to procure from that source products made by its competitors. Thus, purchasing through dealers, which as a class traditionally carries the products of multiple vendors, surmounts this shortcoming, as well as offers other advantages.

Buying through dealers also enables laboratories to take advantage of obtaining discounts. Because they engage in price competition to gain laboratories' business, dealers

often discount manufacturers' suggested laboratory price for artificial teeth. FF69, 70. There is no finding on this record that manufacturers offer similar discounts.

Another service dealers perform is taking back tooth returns. Artificial teeth and denture returns are quite common in dentistry. Approximately 30% of all laboratory tooth purchases are returned for exchange or credit. FF97. The District Court disregarded this benefit on the ground that all manufacturers except Vita accept tooth returns. FF97. However, in equating dealer and manufacturer returns, the District Court overlooked the fact that using dealers, rather than manufacturers, enables laboratories to consolidate their returns. In a single shipment to a dealer, a laboratory can return the products of a number of manufacturers, and so economize on shipping, time, and transaction costs.

Conversely, when returning products directly to manufacturers, a laboratory must ship each vendor's product separately and must track each exchange individually. Consolidating returns yields savings of time, effort, and costs.

Dealers also provide benefits to manufacturers, perhaps the most obvious of which is efficiency of scale. Using select high-volume dealers, as opposed to directly selling to hundreds if not thousands of laboratories, greatly reduces the manufacturer's distribution costs and credit risks. Dentsply, for example, currently sells to *193 twenty three dealers. If it were instead to sell directly to individual laboratories, Dentsply would incur significantly higher transaction costs, extension of credit burdens, and credit risks.

Although a laboratory that buys directly from a manufacturer may be able to avoid the marginal costs associated with "middleman" dealers, any savings must be weighed against the benefits, savings, and convenience offered by dealers.

In addition, dealers provide manufacturers more marketplace exposure and sales representative coverage than manufacturers are able to generate on their own. Increased exposure and sales coverage traditionally lead to greater sales.

B. "Viability" of Direct Sales

The benefits that dealers provide manufacturers help

make dealers the preferred distribution channels-in effect, the "gateways"-to the artificial teeth market. Nonetheless, the District Court found that selling direct is a "viable" method of distributing artificial teeth. FF71, 73, 74-81, CL26. But we are convinced that it is "viable" only in the sense that it is "possible," not that it is practical or feasible in the market as it exists and functions. The District Court's conclusion of "viability" runs counter to the facts and is clearly erroneous. On the entire evidence, we are "left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed." United States v. Ighonwa, 120 F.3d 437, 440 (3d Cir.1997) (citations and internal quotations omitted).

It is true that Dentsply's competitors can sell directly to the dental laboratories and an insignificant number do. The undeniable reality, however, is that dealers have a controlling degree of access to the laboratories. The long-entrenched Dentsply dealer network with its ties to the laboratories makes it impracticable for a manufacturer to rely on direct distribution to the laboratories in any significant amount. See United States v. Visa U.S.A., 344 F.3d 229, 240 (2d Cir.2003).

That some manufacturers resort to direct sales and are even able to stay in business by selling directly is insufficient proof that direct selling is an effective means of competition. The proper inquiry is not whether direct sales enable a competitor to "survive" but rather whether direct selling "poses a real threat" to defendant's monopoly. See Microsoft, 253 F.3d at 71. The minuscule 5% and 3% market shares eked out by direct-selling manufacturers Ivoclar and Vita, Dentsply's "primary competitors," FF26, 36, 239, reveal that direct selling poses little threat to Dentsply.

C Efficacy of Dealer Criterion 6

Although the parties to the sales transactions consider the exclusionary arrangements to be agreements, they are technically only a series of independent sales. Dentsply sells teeth to the dealers on an individual transaction basis and essentially the arrangement is "at-will." Nevertheless, the economic elements involved-the large share of the market held by Dentsply and its conduct excluding competing manufacturers-realistically make the arrangements here as effective as those in written contracts. See Monsanto Co. v. Spray-Rite Serv. Corp., 465 U.S. 752,

764 n. 9, 104 S.Ct. 1464, 79 L.Ed.2d 775 (1984).

Given the circumstances present in this case, there is no ground to doubt the effectiveness of the exclusive dealing arrangement. In LePage's, 324 F.3d at 162, we concluded that 3M's aggressive rebate program damaged LePage's ability to compete and thereby harmed competition itself. LePage's simply could not match the discounts that 3M provided. *194 LePage's, 324 F.3d at 161. Similarly, in this case, in spite of the legal ease with which the relationship can be terminated, the dealers have a strong economic incentive to continue carrying Dentsply's teeth. Dealer Criterion 6 is not edentulous. ^{FN2}

^{FN2} In some cases which we find distinguishable, courts have indicated that exclusive dealing contracts of short duration are not violations of the antitrust laws. See, e.g., CDC Techs., Inc. v. IDEXX Labs., Inc., 186 F.3d 74, 81 (2d Cir.1999) ("distributors" only provided sales leads and sales increased after competitor imposed exclusive dealing arrangements); Omega Envtl., Inc. v. Gilbarco, Inc., 127 F.3d 1157, 1163 (9th Cir 1997) (manufacturer with 55% market share sold both to consumers and distributors, market showed decreasing prices and fluctuating shares); Ryko Mfg. Co. v. Eden Servs., 823 F.2d 1215 (8th Cir 1987) (manufacturer sold its products through both direct sales and distributors); Roland Mach. Co. v. Dresser Indus., Inc., 749 F.2d 380 (7th Cir 1984) (contract between dealer and manufacturer did not contain exclusive dealing provision).

D Limitation of Choice

An additional anti-competitive effect is seen in the exclusionary practice here that limits the choices of products open to dental laboratories, the ultimate users. A dealer locked into the Dentsply line is unable to heed a request for a different manufacturers' product and, from the standpoint of convenience, that inability to some extent impairs the laboratory's choice in the marketplace.

As an example, current and potential customers requested Atlanta Dental to carry Vita teeth. Although these customers could have ordered the Vita teeth from Vident in California, Atlanta Dental's tooth department manager be-

lieved that they were interested in a local source. Atlanta Dental chose not to add the Vita line after being advised that doing so would cut off access to Dentsply teeth, which constituted over 90% of its tooth sales revenue.

Similarly, DLDS added Universal and Vita teeth to meet customers' requests, but dropped them after Dentsply threatened to stop supplying its product. Marcus Dental began selling another brand of teeth at one point because of customer demand in response to supply problems with Dentsply. After Dentsply threatened to enforce Dealer Criterion 6, Marcus dropped the other line.

E. Barriers to Entry

Entrants into the marketplace must confront Dentsply's power over the dealers. The District Court's theory that any new or existing manufacturer may "steal" a Dentsply dealer by offering a superior product at a lower price, see *Omega Environmental, Inc. v. Gilbarco*, 127 F.3d 1157 (9th Cir 1997), simply has not proved to be realistic. To the contrary, purloining efforts have been thwarted by Dentsply's longtime, vigorous and successful enforcement actions. The paltry penetration in the market by competitors over the years has been a refutation of theory by tangible and measurable results in the real world.

The levels of sales that competitors could project in wooing dealers were minuscule compared to Dentsply's, whose long-standing relationships with these dealers included sales of other dental products. For example, Dentsply threatened Zahn with termination if it started selling Ivoclar teeth. At the time, Ivoclar's projected \$1.2 million in sales were 85% lower than Zahn's \$8 million in Dentsply's sales.

When approached by Leach & Dillon and Heraeus Kulzer, Zahn's sales of Dentsply teeth had increased to \$22-\$23 million per year. In comparison, the president of Zahn expected that Leach & Dillon would add up to \$200,000 (or less than 1% of its Dentsply's sales) and Heraeus Kulzer would contribute "maybe hundreds *195 of thousands." Similarly, Vident's \$1 million in projected sales amounted to 5.5% of its \$18 million in annual Dentsply's sales.

The dominant position of Dentsply dealers as a gateway to the laboratories was confirmed by potential entrants to the market. The president of Ivoclar testified that his com-

pany was unsuccessful in its approach to the two large national dealers and other regional dealers. He pointed out that it is more efficient to sell through dealers and, in addition, they offered an entre to future customers by promotions in the dental schools.

Further evidence was provided by a Vident executive, who testified about failed attempts to distribute teeth through ten identified dealers. He attributed the lack of success to their fear of losing the right to sell Dentsply teeth.

Another witness, the president of Dillon Company, advised Davis, Schottlander & Davis, a tooth manufacturer, "to go through the dealer network because anything else is futile ... [D]ealers control the tooth industry. If you don't have distribution with the dealer network, you don't have distribution." Some idea of the comparative size of the dealer network was illustrated by the Dillon testimony: "Zahn does \$2 billion, I do a million-seven. Patterson does over a billion dollars, I do a million-seven. I have ten employees, they have 6,000."

Dealer Criterion 6 created a strong economic incentive for dealers to reject competing lines in favor of Dentsply's teeth. As in *LePage's*, the rivals simply could not provide dealers with a comparable economic incentive to switch. Moreover, the record demonstrates that Dentsply added Darby as a dealer "to block Vita from a key competitive distribution point." According to a Dentsply executive, the "key issue" was "Vita's potential distribution system." He explained that Vita was "having a tough time getting teeth out to customers. One of their key weaknesses is their distribution system."

Teeth are an important part of a denture, but they are but one component. The dealers are dependent on serving all of the laboratories' needs and must carry as many components as practicable. The artificial teeth business cannot realistically be evaluated in isolation from the rest of the dental fabrication industry.

A leading treatise provides a helpful analogy to this situation:

[S]uppose that mens's bow ties cannot efficiently be sold in stores that deal exclusively in bow ties* or even ties generally; rather, they must be sold in department stores where clerks can spread their efforts over numerous

products and the ties can be sold in conjunction with shirts and suits. Suppose further that a dominant bow tie manufacturer should impose exclusive dealing on a town's only three department stores. In this case the rival bow tie maker cannot easily enter. Setting up another department store is an unneeded and a very large investment in proportion to its own production, which we assume is only bow ties, but any store that offers less will be an inefficient and costly seller of bow ties. As a result, such exclusive dealing could either exclude the nondominant bow tie maker or else raise its costs in comparison to the costs of the dominant firm. While the department stores might prefer to sell the ties of multiple manufacturers, if faced with an "all-or-nothing" choice they may accede to the dominant firm's wish for exclusive dealing. Herbert Hovenkamp, *Antitrust Law* ¶ 1802e3, at 78-79 (2d ed 2002).

* The authors do not disclose whether the bow ties are blue polka-dot patterns or other designs.

*196 Criterion 6 imposes an "all-or-nothing" choice on the dealers. The fact that dealers have chosen not to drop Dentsply teeth in favor of a rival's brand demonstrates that they have acceded to heavy economic pressure.

This case does not involve a dynamic, volatile market like that in *Microsoft*, 253 F.3d at 70, or a proven alternative distribution channel. The mere existence of other avenues of distribution is insufficient without an assessment of their overall significance to the market. The economic impact of an exclusive dealing arrangement is amplified in the stagnant, no growth context of the artificial tooth field.

Dentsply's authorized dealers are analogous to the high volume retailers at issue in *LePage's*. Although the dealers are distributors and the stores in *LePage's*, such as K-Mart and Staples, are retailers, this is a distinction in name without a substantive difference. *LePage's*, 324 F.3d at 144. Selling to a few prominent retailers provided "substantially reduced distribution costs" and "cheap, high volume supply lines." *Id.* at 160 n. 14. The manufacturer sold to a few high volume businesses and benefitted from the widespread locations and strong customer goodwill that prominent retailers provided as opposed to selling directly to end-user consumers or to a multitude of smaller retailers. There are other ways across the "river" to consumers, but high volume retailers provided the most

effective bridge.

The same is true here. The dealers provide the same advantages to Dentsply, widespread locations and long-standing relationships with dental labs, that the high volume retailers provided to 3M. Even orders that are drop-shipped directly from Dentsply to a dental lab originate through the dealers. This underscores that Dentsply's dealers provide a critical link to end-users.

Although the District Court attributed some of the lack of competition to Ivoclar's and Vident's bad business decisions, that weakness was not ascribed to other manufacturers. Logically, Dealer Criterion 6 cannot be both a cause of the competitors' lower promotional expenditures which hurt their market positions, and at the same time, be unrelated to their exclusion from the marketplace. Moreover, in *Microsoft*, in spite of the competitors' self-imposed problems, the Court of Appeals held that Microsoft possessed monopoly power because it benefitted from a significant barrier to entry *Microsoft*, 253 F.3d at 55.

Dentsply's grip on its 23 authorized dealers effectively choked off the market for artificial teeth, leaving only a small sliver for competitors. The District Court erred when it minimized that situation and focused on a theoretical feasibility of success through direct access to the dental labs. While we may assume that Dentsply won its preeminent position by fair competition, that fact does not permit maintenance of its monopoly by unfair practices. We conclude that on this record, the Government established that Dentsply's exclusionary policies and particularly Dealer Criterion 6 violated Section 2.

V. BUSINESS JUSTIFICATION

[16][17] As noted earlier, even if a company exerts monopoly power, it may defend its practices by establishing a business justification. The Government, having demonstrated harm to competition, the burden shifts to Dentsply to show that Dealer Criterion 6 promotes a sufficiently pro-competitive objective. *United States v. Brown Univ.*, 5 F.3d 658, 669 (3d Cir.1993). Significantly, Dentsply has not done so. The District Court found that "Dentsply's asserted justifications for its exclusionary policies are inconsistent with *197 its announced reason for the exclusionary policies, its conduct enforcing the policy, its rival

suppliers' actions, and dealers' behavior in the marketplace." FF356.

Some of the dealers opposed Dentsply's policy as exerting too much control over the products they may sell, but the grandfathered dealers were no less efficient than the exclusive ones, nor was there any difference in promotional support. Nor was there any evidence of existence of any substantial variation in the level of service provided by exclusive and grandfathered dealers to the laboratories.

The record amply supports the District Court's conclusion that Dentsply's alleged justification was pretextual and did not excuse its exclusionary practices.

VI. AVAILABILITY OF SHERMAN ACT SECTION 2 RELIEF

[18] One point remains. Relying on *dicta* in Tampa Electric Co. v. Nashville Coal Co., 365 U.S. 320, 81 S.Ct. 623, 5 L.Ed.2d 580 (1961), the District Court said that because it had found no liability under the stricter standards of Section 3 of the Clayton Act, it followed that there was no violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act. However, as we explained in LePage's v. 3M, 324 F.3d at 157 n. 10, a finding in favor of the defendant under Section 1 of the Sherman Act and Section 3 of the Clayton Act, did not "preclude the application of evidence of ... exclusive dealing to support the [Section] 2 claim." All of the evidence in the record here applies to the Section 2 claim and, as in LePage's, a finding of liability under Section 2 supports a judgment against defendant.

[19] We pointed out in Allegheny County Sanitary Authority v. EPA, 732 F.2d 1167, 1172-73 (3d Cir.1984), that different theories may be presented to establish a cause of action. A court's refusal to accept one theory rather than another neither undermines the claim as a whole, nor the judgment applying one of the theories. Here, the Government can obtain all the relief to which it is entitled under Section 2 and has chosen to follow that path without reference to Section 1 of the Sherman Act or Section 3 of the Clayton Act. We find no obstacle to that procedure.

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, we will reverse the judgment in favor of Dentsply and remand the case to the District Court with directions to grant injunctive relief requested by the Government and for such other

proceedings as are consistent with this opinion.

C A 3 (Del.), 2005.

U.S. v. Dentsply Intern., Inc.

399 F.3d 181, 2005-1 Trade Cases P 74,706

Briefs and Other Related Documents ([Back to top](#))

- [2004 WL 4986171](#) (Appellate Brief) Reply Brief for the United States (May 14, 2004) Original Image of this Document (PDF)
- [2004 WL 4986170](#) (Appellate Brief) Brief of Defendant-Appellee Dentsply International, Inc. (May 13, 2004) Original Image of this Document (PDF)
- [2004 WL 255652](#) (Appellate Brief) Brief for the United States (Jan. 16, 2004)
- [03-4097](#) (Docket) (Oct. 21, 2003)

END OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT 24

LEXSEE 2000 US DIST LEXIS 6925

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, v. DENTSPLY INTERNATIONAL,
INC., Defendant.**

Civil Action No. 99-5 MMS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6925; 2000-1 Trade Cas. (CCH) P72,919

**February 1, 2000, Argued
May 10, 2000, Decided**

**NOTICE: [*1] FOR ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION
ONLY**

DISPOSITION: Order entered granting the Motion to
Compel.

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JUDGES: Murray M. Schwartz, Senior District Judge.

OPINION BY: Murray M. Schwartz

OPINION:

**MEMORANDUM OPINION ON PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION TO COMPEL**

Argued: February 1, 2000
Dated: May 10, 2000
Wilmington, Delaware

Murray M. Schwartz
Senior District Judge

I. Introduction [*2]

On January 5, 1999, the United States Department of Justice ("United States" or "government") filed a com-
plaint against Dentsply International, Inc. ("Dentsply"),
seeking equitable and other relief for Dentsply's alleged
violations of § § 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C.
§ § 1, 2, and § 3 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 14,
inter alia, through exclusive dealing arrangements that
effectively deny effective distribution outlets to compet-
ing manufacturers of prefabricated artificial teeth.
Docket Item (D.I.) 1. Pursuant to *Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)*
and D. Del. L.R. 7.1.1, the United States filed a motion
to compel Dentsply to produce requested information
related to its competitive position in foreign markets. D.I.
176 ("Motion to Compel"). The United States contends
this information is directly relevant to the action and,
therefore, is discoverable under *Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1)*.
Dentsply counters that its foreign market position is not
relevant to the claims and defenses in this case and that
the burden and expense of the foreign market discovery
will outweigh its likely benefit. Although the Court has
some concern about the ultimate admissibility [*3] and
weight of the information the United States seeks to dis-
cover, the information has the potential to be relevant to
the intent of the exclusive dealer criteria and its impact in
the United States market place. In light of the liberal
thrust of the discovery rules, limited foreign discovery by
the United States will be permitted.

II. Factual and Procedural Background

The United States' complaint alleges Dentsply has
engaged, and continues to engage, in various actions to
unlawfully maintain monopoly power in the market for
prefabricated, artificial teeth. The government alleges
Dentsply denies competing manufacturers of artificial

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teeth access to independent distributors (known in the industry as "dealers") of artificial teeth in the United States, in violation of § § 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act and § 3 of the Clayton Act. The government alleges the dealers are an essential link in the existing distribution network if manufacturers of artificial teeth are to effectively distribute their products in the United States. It further complains that Dentsply has entered into restrictive agreements and taken other actions to induce and compel dealers not to carry certain competing [*4] lines of artificial teeth. As a result of Dentsply's actions, particularly "Dealer Criterion Number 6," n1 the United States contends rival manufacturers of artificial teeth have been foreclosed from selling their teeth through the large majority of outlets that carry artificial teeth. n2 The United States asserts this reduces competition among artificial teeth manufacturers and results in higher prices, fewer choices, less market information, and lower quality artificial teeth. In its complaint, the United States alleges that both domestic and foreign artificial tooth manufacturers compete with Dentsply more successfully outside the United States, D.I. 1, PP 11-13, where, the United States contends, their access to dealers is not restricted by Dentsply.

n1 "Dealer Criterion Number 6" is Dentsply's requirement that dealers carrying its artificial teeth "may not add further tooth lines to their product offering." D.I. 1, P 22.

n2 The United States' complaint states that almost all artificial teeth sold in this country are used by dental laboratories to make dentures. Although some manufacturers of artificial teeth sell their product directly to dental laboratories, dealers (also referred to in the complaint as "dental laboratory dealers," "independent dealers," and "independent distributors") are the primary channel through which dental laboratories purchase artificial teeth.

[*5]

The United States has sought to obtain information and documents that Dentsply possesses regarding its competitive position and business strategy in foreign markets in a variety of ways at several different times. Dentsply has objected to production of such information, but has produced limited documents and permitted questioning of some of its officers and employees on these issues at their depositions.

First, on March 2, 1999, the United States served on Dentsply its First Request for Production of Documents ("First Document Request"), which included document

requests 22 and 23 pertaining to Dentsply's competitive position in foreign markets. n3 D.I. 178 at A-16. In Dentsply's April 1, 1999 Objections and Responses to Plaintiff's First Document Request, Dentsply asserted a general objection to the United States' document request definition of "Dentsply" as including all domestic and foreign subsidiaries and affiliates. The ground of the objection was that such entities had no relation to the litigation. *Id.* at A-23. Dentsply also objected to Requests No. 22 and 23 on the grounds that the United States should have requested documents pursuant to the discovery procedures of the [*6] forum countries where the documents were located. However, Dentsply further stated that, subject to its general objections, it would "produce responsive documents maintained in the United States located after a reasonable search." n4 *Id.* at A-40-41. Subsequently, by letter dated April 27, 1999, Dentsply informed the United States it would not produce any documents responsive to Request Nos. 22 or 23, whether maintained inside or outside the United States on the ground that Dentsply's foreign activities were not relevant to this action and the requested discovery would therefore be unduly burdensome. D.I. 190, Exhibit (Ex.) A.

n3 The pertinent requests sought:

22. All documents that report, describe, summarize, analyze, discuss or comment on competition from, or the marketing or sales strategies, marked shares or projected market shares, market conditions or the profitability of, any company, including your company, in the supply, manufacture, distribution or sale of prefabricated artificial teeth or dentures in any country other than the United States, including all strategic plans, long-range plans and business plans of any such company.

23. All documents that report, describe, summarize, analyze, discuss or comment on the following for any country outside of the United States:

a. the methods, channels, strategies, means, or policies of distributing prefabricated artificial teeth;

b. the selection, retention, monitoring, supervision or termi-

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nation of dealers or dental laboratories generally or any specific dealer or dental laboratory;

c. exclusive arrangements with dealers, dental laboratories, or dentists; or

d. the utility, advantages, or disadvantages of distributing teeth through dealers, including the various services dealers provide to dental laboratories or their suppliers of dental products, including your company.

D.I. 178 at A-16.

[*7]

n4 The Court disagrees with the United States' assertion that Dentsply waived its relevance objections to interrogatories 22 and 23 in its April 1, 1999 response. Dentsply's general objection to providing any information regarding Dentsply's foreign affiliates or subsidiaries, incorporated by reference in the specific objections to interrogatories 22 and 23, was a sufficient assertion of a relevance objection. *See id.* at A-23, 40-41.

After various attempts by the parties to resolve the dispute, the United States, by letter dated May 3, 1999, informed Dentsply that it would ask the Court to compel production of documents responsive to Requests No. 22 and 23 regarding international matters, as well as to certain other requests, if the parties were unable to reach an agreement. D.I. 178, at A-52-53. Dentsply responded that it "maintained its objections" to the international discovery. D.I. 190, Ex. C. During a meet and confer between the parties on May 20, 1999, Dentsply agreed "that if [its] search of Dentsply's active files located documents from the international divisions that were responsive [*8] to an outstanding request," Dentsply would produce those documents. *Id.*, Ex. D. "Dentsply's active files" encompassed "files from Dentsply's corporate offices, excluding the warehouse archives, that [Dentsply had] reason to believe might contain documents responsive to document requests to the extent they pertain to Dentsply's domestic artificial tooth business operations." *Id.*, Ex. E. The United States agreed to review those documents to see whether they contained the information the United States was seeking before decid-

ing whether it was necessary to compel production of additional documents. *See* D.I. 178, at A-54-56.

Contemporaneous with the parties' dispute over documents, on April 16, 1999, the United States served its First Set of Interrogatories on Dentsply, which included one interrogatory seeking Dentsply's annual unit and dollar sales of artificial teeth in countries other than the United States. n5 *Id.* at A-65. On May 17, 1999, Dentsply refused to answer this interrogatory on the ground that such information is beyond the scope of the subject matter of this antitrust litigation, and would impose an undue burden and expense on Dentsply. *Id.* at A-73. [*9]

n5 The relevant interrogatory requested:

2. State your company's annual unit and dollar sales, separately for each type or line of prefabricated artificial teeth your company sold or manufactured in any country other than the United States, separately for each country, and separately for 1985 and each subsequent year. *Id.* at A-65.

During the depositions of at least six Dentsply employees, taken by the United States over a period from August 19, 1999 to November 5, 1999, the United States asked questions regarding Dentsply's market shares and means of distribution in other countries, as well as other international issues. Dentsply did not object to the relevance of any question on international facts at any of these depositions, and its employees and officers provided answers to those questions. n6 Subsequently, Dentsply asserted its relevancy objection to international discovery during the deposition of Chris Clark, former Vice President and General Manager of Dentsply's Trubyte division, on December 15, 1999. When [*10] the topic of Dentsply's international operations was broached, counsel for Dentsply indicated Mr. Clark would not be permitted to answer any questions regarding international issues.

n6 The United States argues that Dentsply did not make a relevancy objection to any of the above-cited deposition testimony and that the United States is entitled to discovery requesting information regarding these issues "to clarify, confirm, or supplement the selected information Dentsply has produced." D.I. 177, at 11. This argument is not persuasive, because relevancy ob-

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jections need not be raised at depositions. See *Fed. R. Civ. P. 32(d)(3)(A)*.

Pursuant to *Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(6)*, on December 7, 1999, the United States noticed a deposition requesting Dentsply to produce a witness to testify on Dentsply's competitive position in Canada, Australia, and several European countries. D.I. 161. Dentsply informed the United States on December 17, 1999, that it would not produce any witness to testify about international facts based [*11] on its standing objection to international discovery. During the parties' meet and confer, the United States offered to narrow the information sought. Dentsply maintained its relevancy objection. The United States' Motion to Compel international discovery followed.

III. Discussion

The United States requests the Court to enter an order compelling Dentsply to produce the following information relating to its competitive position in the prefabricated artificial teeth market in Canada, Australia, England, France, and Germany:

- (1) [Dentsply's] market share in each of its two most recent, complete fiscal years, along with any estimates of the market shares of its competitors;
- (2) annual strategic or business plans of each of its two most recent, complete fiscal years;
- (3) a statement of whether it has a policy that is the same as, or similar to, its Dealer Criteria # 6 in the United States, which provides that its dealers "may not add further tooth lines to their product offering," and, if not, a full and complete description of why it does not have such a policy; and
- (4) any documents created since January 1, 1990 discussing any plan or proposal to adopt [*12] a policy that is the same as, or similar to, its Dealer Criteria # 6 in the United States.

D.I. 176 (attached proposed Order). Each of the above items is encompassed by one of the discovery requests already served by the United States. n7 Aside from the documents requested in item number 4, the United States will accept production of the requested information in the form most convenient to Dentsply, be it as an inter-

rogatory answer, responsive documents, or the deposition testimony of a person who can provide the information requested. *Id.*

n7 The foreign discovery requested in the Motion to Compel is more limited than the original discovery requests.

A. Legal Standard

Pursuant to *Rule 26(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure*, parties may obtain discovery of "any matter, not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action." *Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1)*. Discoverable material is not limited to that which would be admissible at trial, but also includes any [*13] non-privileged information that "appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence." *Id.* Relevance is a fact-specific inquiry and, therefore, the determination of relevance lies within the trial court's broad discretion. See, e.g., *Watson v. Low-country Red Cross*, 974 F.2d 482, 489 (4th Cir. 1992); 6 James Wm. Moore et al., *Moore's Federal Practice* § 26.41[2] (3d ed. 1999) ("Moore's"). Relevance has been construed liberally under Rule 26(b)(1), to "encompass any matter that bears on, or that reasonably could lead to other matter[s] that could bear on, any issue that is or may be in the case." *Oppenheimer Fund, Inc. v. Sanders*, 437 U.S. 340, 351, 57 L. Ed. 2d 253, 98 S. Ct. 2380 (1978); see also *In re ML-Lee Acquisition Fund II*, 151 F.R.D. 37, 39 (D. Del. 1993) ("Discovery should ordinarily be allowed under the concept of relevancy unless it is clear that the information sought can have no possible bearing upon the subject matter of the action." (quotation omitted)); *Pennwalt Corp. v. Plough, Inc.*, 85 F.R.D. 257, 259 (D. Del. 1979); *Moore's* § 26.41[2], at 26-89. Liberal discovery [*14] is particularly appropriate in a government antitrust suit because of the important public interest involved. See *Moore's* § 26.46[1]; see also *id.* § 26.41[1] ("In antitrust and other complex litigation, discovery is expected to be somewhat of a 'fishing expedition.'" (citation omitted)).

Although courts should liberally construe relevancy in the discovery context, discovery is not without bounds. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allow a court to limit discovery that would otherwise be permissible under Rule 26(b)(1) on a showing that the burden or expense associated with producing the information outweighs the likely benefit to the requesting party in obtaining the discovery. See *Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(iii)*. n8 This provision was added to Rule 26(b) to "guard against redundant or disproportionate discovery." *Id.* (Advisory Committee Notes to the 1983 Amendment). Rule 26 vests the district courts with broad discretion to

tailor discovery. See *Crawford - El v. Britton*, 523 U.S. 574, 118 S. Ct. 1584, 1597, 140 L. Ed. 2d 759 (1998).

n8 *Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)* states in relevant part:

(2) Limitations. . . . The frequency or extent of use of the discovery methods otherwise permitted under these rules and by any local rules shall be limited by the court if it determines that:

...
(iii) the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit, taking into account the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, the parties' resources, the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation, and the importance of the proposed discovery in resolving the issues.

[*15]

B. Relevance of Discovery Sought by the United States

The United States asserts the information it seeks to compel is relevant to a comparison between Dentsply's market share in the United States and in five other countries that have "mature markets" like the United States and where it believes Dentsply does not restrict its dealers from carrying or adding competing tooth lines. The United States has obtained through third party discovery information supporting its belief that Dentsply does not use any restrictive dealer criteria akin to Dealer Criteria No. 6 in other countries, D.I. 178, at 82-83, 84-87, 88-89, 96, and that Dentsply's market share in these countries is lower, sometimes substantially lower, than its market share in the United States. *Id.* at 90-92, 93-96. D.I. 205, at 4. In its discovery requests for foreign market information, the United States seeks confirmatory and supplemental information on these issues. The government maintains the information it seeks is relevant because it is probative of the intent and competitive effects of Dentsply's Dealer Criteria No. 6 in the United States.

Dentsply counters the foreign market data is irrelevant in this litigation [*16] where the relevant market has been defined as the United States. Dentsply argues that the facts relevant to the United States' claim that Dentsply has violated antitrust laws by imposing a condition on its United States dealers that has foreclosed com-

petitors from entering the artificial tooth market in the United States, are whether and to what extent competitive artificial teeth entered the United States market and what effect, if any, Dentsply's United States distribution policy has had on the ability of competitive artificial teeth to enter the United States market. Dentsply contends that the success of competitors in foreign markets, even if true, is simply not a fact of consequence in determining whether there is a causal relationship between Dentsply's distribution policy and competitors' performance in the United States. D.I. 190, at 8. n9 Given the Court's duty to construe relevancy broadly at the discovery stage, see, e.g., *Oppenheimer Fund, Inc.*, 437 U.S. at 351; *In re ML-Lee Acquisition Fund II*, 151 F.R.D. at 39; *Pennwalt Corp.*, 85 F.R.D. at 259, it disagrees.

n9 In support of its argument, Dentsply cites *Fed. R. Evid. 402* (presumably Dentsply intended to cite *Fed. R. Evid. 401*) for the definition of relevance. D.I. 190, at 8. However, as discussed *supra*, section III. A., relevance is construed more broadly at the discovery stage than at trial.

[*17]

The fact that the United States is the relevant market in this case does not necessarily limit discovery to the United States. See generally *Kellam Energy, Inc. v. Duncan*, 616 F. Supp. 215, 219 (D. Del. 1985) (antitrust case stating that "regardless of how [the] geographic market is eventually defined in this action, the boundaries of that market do not set the geographic limit of discovery"). A "general policy of allowing liberal discovery in antitrust cases" has been observed by this Court because "broad discovery may be needed to uncover evidence of invidious design, pattern, or intent." *Id.* at 217 (citations omitted).

Dentsply's intent in adopting Dealer Criteria No. 6 is relevant to assessing the legality of Dentsply's conduct under sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act. See, e.g., *Aspen Skiing Co. v. Aspen Highlands Skiing Corp.*, 472 U.S. 585, 602, 86 L. Ed. 2d 467, 105 S. Ct. 2847 (1985) (section 2); *Orson, Inc. v. Miramax Film Corp.*, 79 F.3d 1358, 1367 (3d Cir. 1996) (section 1). In this case, a comparison between Dentsply's distribution policies in this country and in other markets could be probative of [*18] the purpose and significance of Dealer Criteria No. 6 in the United States. Cf. *Aspen Skiing Co.*, 472 U.S. at 603-04 & n.30 (Without engaging in an exhaustive comparative analysis, the Court looked to other geographic markets and defendant's conduct in other markets in determining whether the defendant's conduct was "a decision of a monopolist to make an important change in the character of the market."). Moreover any discussions

surrounding consideration by Dentsply of whether to employ distribution criteria similar to Criteria No. 6 in other countries clearly could be probative of the intent of Criteria No. 6 in the United States. Therefore, the Court concludes that items two through four of the United States' proposed Order accompanying its Motion to Compel may produce information relevant to the issue of Dentsply's purpose in adopting Dealer Criteria No. 6.

The United States in this case desires that the Court assess the competitive effects of Dealer Criteria No. 6 by comparing the market shares of Dentsply and its primary competitors in countries where the allegedly restrictive Dealer Criteria No. 6 is not imposed with market shares in the United States where [*19] Dentsply employs that dealer criteria. The United States seeks to use the foreign market share comparisons to show the competitive effects of Criteria No. 6 in part because it has been unable to parse the effects of that dealer criteria geographically within the United States or time-wise. n10 D.I. 205, at 15. The parties have not cited, and the Court has not found, any cases on point as to whether comparative foreign market data is relevant to prove the effects of an alleged anti-competitive company policy imposed in this country. However, use of comparative market data in an analogous context suggests that comparing Dentsply's market share in the United States to its market share in the named five countries may be relevant in assessing the competitive effects of Dentsply's allegedly restrictive dealer criteria. *Cf. Zenith Radio Corp. v. Hazeltine Research, Inc.*, 395 U.S. 100, 116 n11, 124-25, 23 L. Ed. 2d 129, 89 S. Ct. 1562 (1969) (district court calculated damages resulting from Zenith's exclusion from the Canadian television market by assuming that, absent the conspiracy, its market share in Canada would have been roughly equal to its market share in the United [*20] States during the same period). n11 Therefore, at this discovery stage, there is sufficient relevance of the comparative market data sought by the first item of the proposed order accompanying the Motion to Compel so as to preclude shielding it from discovery. n12

n10 Dealer Criteria No. 6 appears to have been applied nation-wide and, although it was not memorialized in writing until 1993, the United States believes that it existed informally within the company since the 1980s. D.I. 205, at 15.

n11 The type of evidence relied upon included testimony that, had Zenith been free from the unlawful activity, it would have had the same proportion of the Canadian market as it did in the United States; that the principal competitors in Canada were counterparts of the principal com-

petitors in the United States; that promotion and advertising flowed back and forth between the two countries; and that distributors were available in Canada but were frightened off by the illegal activities and threats in Canada. *See Hazeltine Research, Inc. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 418 F.2d 21, 25-26 (7th Cir. 1969). The United States seeks to present similar kinds of evidence in this case.

The Court disagrees with Dentsply's blanket assertion that *Zenith Radio Corp.* is entirely different from this case. Moreover, there are companion private treble damages actions accompanying the government complaint. Under *Zenith Radio Corp.*, the comparative market data may be discoverable at the damages phase of those actions.

[*21]

n12 The Court cautions, although evidence on Dentsply's foreign market position and distribution policy in foreign markets is relevant for discovery purposes, the Court is not passing on the ultimate admissibility of such evidence for trial.

C. Whether the Burden and Expense of the Requested Discovery Will Outweigh its Likely Benefit

Dentsply asserts that, even assuming the requested foreign discovery is relevant, the burden and expense of granting the United States' request will outweigh the likely utility of the information and, therefore, the request should be denied. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(iii)*. Dentsply does not contend that the specific information and documents sought by the United States' motion to compel would be burdensome to produce. Rather, Dentsply asserts that if the Court permits the foreign discovery, it will be compelled to undertake burdensome and expensive third party discovery to rebut any comparative market evidence presented by the United States. More precisely, Dentsply contends that a market comparison is probative only if the markets involved are not [*22] dissimilar in any material respect, and that the limited information the United States seeks will not provide a basis for concluding that the markets in the five identified countries are comparable to the United States market. Thus, Dentsply maintains, because it will be entitled to respond to the United States' evidence by demonstrating that the idiosyncrasies of those markets preclude meaningful comparisons, granting the motion to compel will generate a whole separate phase of discovery on the markets for the distribution and sale of artificial teeth in

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these five countries. Therefore, Dentsply argues, the Court should exercise its discretion to deny the motion to compel because permitting the requested discovery will require it to undertake a disproportionate burden to rebut the foreign market information. D.I. 190 at 11.

Although Dentsply may need to conduct some additional discovery on the attributes of the artificial tooth market in the five specified countries in order to show that these markets are not comparable to the United States, the "precise extent of this discovery is unknown." D.I. 190, at 10. The Court believes the extent of rebuttal discovery is likely not as substantial [*23] as Dentsply asserts. Because Dentsply competes in these markets, its employees should be able to speak to salient market differences. Additionally, Dentsply has already received some discovery on these issues and, at the time of briefing, was in the process of deposing additional witnesses with discoverable information on these issues. n13 D.I. 195 at 5.

n13 The deposition testimony of Brian F. Bremer, Vice Chairman of Austenal, Inc., a Dentsply competitor with European tooth operations, provides a case in point. *See* D.I. 222, at A2-A4 (explaining that one must look beyond changes in sales volume, to other factors, for example, changes in government health care reimbursement schedules in Germany, to determine impact on relative market shares). Such testimony appears to be the type of evidence already available to Dentsply that could be used to rebut the United States' theory.

Moreover, at the hearing on this motion, the United States represented that, irrespective of whether the Court grants its Motion to [*24] Compel, it intends to present what evidence it has on relative market shares and Dentsply's distribution policies in other countries in support of its theory that Dealer Criteria No. 6 restricts competition in the United States. D.I. 205, at 7. The United States points out that it has already obtained evidence,

mostly from third parties, that Dealer Criteria No. 6 is unique to the United States and that Dentsply's market share in this country is higher than its market share in other "mature markets." n14 The United States seeks through this Motion to Compel corroborative and supplemental information and documents from Dentsply. D.I. 195, at 1. Because the United States at this juncture intends to present foreign market evidence at trial, Dentsply at this point in time has no choice but to gather whatever additional information on these foreign markets it deems necessary to rebut the United States' argument, no matter how the Court decides this motion. It follows that the foreign discovery requested in the Motion to Compel will not in of itself generate burden and expense that will outweigh its likely benefit. Accordingly, the Court in its discretion will grant the Motion to Compel [*25] limited to Australia, Canada, England, France, and Germany.

n14 The Court is in no position to determine the extent of such evidence; however, apparently interviews with executives of third party competitors who the United States has identified as likely trial witnesses included discussions of market shares and distribution relationships in other countries. Additionally, some of the documents produced by these companies reflect market shares and other information about foreign artificial tooth markets. D.I. 195, at 5; D.I. 196, at C-3-5. Apparently, Dentsply's own documents characterize these countries as "mature markets" like the United States. D.I. 195, at 1.

V. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the Court concludes the information and documents sought by the United States' motion to compel are relevant under *Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1)* and that the burden and expense of the proposed discovery does not outweigh its likely benefits. An order will be entered granting the Motion to Compel.